JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1812.* [NO. 33.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN application having been made to Government to ascertain how far the current Rate of the Spanish dollar in the Proclamation of the 19th September last has reference to Payments previously due, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rate so established shall not affect any such Payments, but that the rate of 64 stivers for one Spanish dollar shall be taken as a legal tender in those transactions.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Oct. 5, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

ALZO men zich tot het Gouvernement gewendt heeft, ten einde te weten in hoe verre de nu onlangs by Publicatie van den 19de September jongst leeden bepaalde waarde voor de Spaansche Mat toepasselyk moet worden gemaakt op voor dat tydstip aangegane schulden, zoo wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt dat het den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagd heeft vast te stellen, dat bovengemelde bepaling op geene zodanige schulden zal van applicatie zyn, maar dat integendeel, in diergelyke transactien de Spaansche Mat zal gerekend worden tegen vier-en-zestig stuivers.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade,

(was Get.) C. G. BLAGRAVE.
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA den 5e October 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the period fixed for marking Teak Timber throughout the Island with the mark of the Honorable East India Company, is prolonged until the 15th of November next.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, October 7, 1816.

BATAVIA, September 29, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Batta for August, and Pay for September, 1812, will be issued to the Troops in the Western Division, on or after the 25th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BATAVIA, 8th October 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Batta for September, and Pay for October 1812, will be issued to the troops in the Western Division, on, or after the 25th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

MAY BE HAD

At the Government Gazette Press,
MOLENVLIET,
Price 2 Sp. dols. each,

GRAMMAR RULES
FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE
MALAYO LANGUAGE,
WITH A SHORT
VOCABULARY,
English & Malayo.

TERMS
OF
MISS STEWARD'S
BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 31, Sloane Street,

Entrance 5 Guineas, Board 40 Guineas per annum.

	Entrance £	s	d	Per quarter £	s	d
Dancing	1	1	0	2	2	0
Drawing	1	1	0	2	2	0
French	1	1	0	1	1	0
Music	1	1	0	2	2	0
Geography, &c.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Writing, &c.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Washing				1	6	0
Seat at Chapel				1	1	0
Use of Instruments				1	1	0

Three months notice to be given before any Lady leaves the School.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENTS.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutien werden gehouden? als;

Op Dingsdag en Woensdag, den 13de en 14de October 1812.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van *Aron Levie,* staande op de Voorrey, buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer-poort, van differente zoorten van chitsen en lywaten, lakens en grynen, geweeren en pistolen, en al het geen wat ten dage der verkooping zal worden opgeveild.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen TRENATUS VAN KROONSTRAAT, gelieven hunne pretentie optegeeven, aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeur JOHANNES BOOETS, binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van den 10de October tot den 10de November aanstaande.

Batavia den 10de October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen, dewelke iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigt zyn, aan den boedel van wylen JOSEPH BOSSOTTIEL, gelieven zig voor medio October aantsaande te addresseeren aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeur te Samarang N. A. HOLMBERG DE BECKFELT.

Batavia den 10de October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

UYT de hand te koop, een stuk thuyn-land met dies fraaye gebouwen, een fraay speelhuys, en voorzien met agt groote vis-vyvers, geleegen aan de Antsjolse-vaart, te bevragen by den eygenaar AART DE JONG.

Batavia den 10de October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van ALBERTINA CATHARINA VAN DER LINDEN, huys vrouw van LEEZER ROBBERS, gelieven zig binnen den tyd van twee Maanden te addresseeren aan haare Testamentaire Executeur F. M. KILIAN.

Batavia den 19de Sept: 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORD te koop gepresenteerd de na volgende Slaven;

Een Slavin genaamd *Mina,* van Boegies zynde een Inlandsche Doctores, met haar dogter *Genisa,* zynde een complete Harpspeelster. Een Slaaff genaamd *Mimit,* van Baly, zynde een huis en stal jongen. Een Slaaff genaamd *Sawpoma,* van Bima, zynde een Huis-timmerman. Een Slaaff genaamd *Wahe,* van Boegies, zynde een lyf-jongen, en aankomende Koetzier. Te bevragen, by den Cipier van 's Lands Boejens.

A. F. DAKANAWITZ.

Batavia den 26ste Sept: 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS WATTLEWORTH and MR. JOHN DAVIDSON have this day united their interests for the purpose of carrying on General Agency and Commission Business, under the firm of

WATTLEWORTH AND DAVIDSON,

and solicit the support and countenance of their friends and the public, who may have occasion to employ their services on this Island.

BATAVIA, 1st October 1812.

FOR SALE,
NUTMEGS, MACE,
and a quantity of
EXCELLENT
JAVA INDIGO.
APPLY TO
Wattleworth & Davidson,
New-port Street.

October 3, 1812. 32

FOR SALE,
A BUNGALOW,
SITUATED AT
TANJONG OUSTE.
LATELY OCCUPIED BY
MAJOR ROBISON,
ENQUIRE OF
THOS. WATTLEWORTH,
New-port Street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ABOUT sixty COWS, some of them with Calves.

A fashionable TONJON, perfectly new, made to order by Stuart, Calcutta.

A strong and handsome CLOSE CARRIAGE, second-hand, with glass windows and green blinds, lately fitted up for an English Gentleman.

A COACH-MAN and his Wife, both Young.

Enquire of Mr. Marcus,
BATAVIA.

BY DEN HEER MARCUS
IS TE BEKOOMEN,

EEN getal van Sestig Melkbeesten met eenige Kalvers.

JAVA AANGEKOOMEN.

Een nieuwe Engelsche Draagstoel van de laatste smaak.— Een sterk en mooi Karts met Glaasen en blinden.

Een bekwaame *Koetsier* met deszelfs Vrouw alle by jong.

JOHN WHITE,
Music Master to H. M. 14th Band,

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who may do him the honor to patronise his composition in commemoration of the

Battle of Cornelis,

that Major JOHNSON, Deputy Pay-master General at Weltevreeden, WM. BOGGIE, Esq. Custom-Master at Samarang, and Capt. BYERS of the Royal Artillery at Sourabaya, have kindly consented to receive the subscription money.

October 3. 32

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de genen, die iets te vorderen hebben van of verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen Vrouwe ELEONORA DOROTHEA HELLEMANS, Huisvrouw van den Heer JOSEPH DE LORT, gelieve daar van ten spoedigste opgave en betaling te doen aan haren Testamentaire Executeur GEORGE VAN DER KEER.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE
AT THE GOVT. GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENVLIET,
The undermentioned recent & valuable
PUBLICATIONS,
VIZ.

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Kirkpatrick's Tippoo Sultan, 1 vol.
Scott's Don Roderick, 1 vol.
Guthrie's Geography, 1 vol.

OCTAVO.

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Foster's Essays, 1 vol.
Letters of an Irish Student, 2 vols.
Erskine's Speeches, 1 vol.
Mackenzie's Works, 8 vols.
Curtis on Diseases of India, 1 vol.
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Savage's New Zealand, 1 vol.
Macneil's Poems, 2 vols.
Bloomfield's Poems, 1 vol.
Gregory's Letters, 2 vols.
Joseph Andrews, 1 vol.
Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk, 1 vol.
The Projector, 3 vols.
Buchanan's Xtian Researches, 1 vol.
Mackay's Navigation, 1 vol.
Seward's Letters, 6 vols.
Westall's Poems, 1 vol.
De Foe's Novels, 12 vols.
Letters from the Mountains, 3 vols.
Quarterly Review, for March 1811,
East-India Register for 1811.
Hardy's Register of East India Shipping.
Nautical Almanack for 1813.
Navy List, for February 1812.
Army ditto, for do.

DUODECIMO, &c.

Babylon and other Poems, 1 vol.
Barrell's Poems, 1 vol.
Ashes' Spirit of "The Book," 3 vols.
Memoir's of Mrs. Sumbel, 3 vols.
Modern Kate, 2 vols.
Sir William Dorien, 3 vols.
Think's I to Myself, 2 vols.
Yamboo, or the N. American Slave, 3 vols.
Helm's Buenos Ayres, 1 vol.
Bruce's Poems, 1 vol.
English Minstrelsy, 2 vols.
Sorrows of Peter, 1 vol.
Sorrows of Seduction, 1 vol.
Portuguese and English Dictionary, 1 vol.
&c. &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Barbauld's Female Speaker.
Blair's Class Book.
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Introduction to ditto.
Enfield's Speaker.
Goldsmith's History of England, abridged.
Robinson's Modern History.
Spelling Books.

ALSO,

A small assortment of Blank Books.

Molenvliet, Sept. 19.

ADVERTENTIE.

DIE gene, welke iets te vorderen hebben, of verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Eilert van Harten,* gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan *P. Wedding,* Pastoor der Roomsche gemeente alhier, binnen de tyd van zes weken, gerekend van den 3de October.

ADVERTENTIE.

TE Sourabaya, is op den 18de September 1812 Overleden, de Heer D. M. BARBIER, in leeven oud Collonel der Genie by het Hollandsche Gouvernement.

HEDEN avond verloste zeer voorspoedig van twee welgeschapen Zoons de Huisvrouw van

M. HEKSCHER.

SAMARANG, den 30 Aug. 1812.

Thirty Spanish Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the quarters of Mr. Smith, 14th Regiment, Weltevreden, on Thursday evening last, a large sized double bottomed Hunting-cased silver WATCH, capped, jewelled and on the principle of a Chronometer, Maker's name McCabe, London, No. 6756. Any person who will bring the said Watch to Mr. Smith or detain it if offered for sale along with the person offering it, will receive the above reward. A further reward of 10 Dollars is offered for the apprehension of a Bengal Boy, named Buxoo, the supposed thief, who made off the moment the Watch was missed.—He is short, rather stout, thick lipped, particularly the under one, somewhat marked with the small pox and speaks English.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCT. 9, 1812.

Lieutenant Colonel Raban, Resident at Cheribon, is to be considered as exercising the Military Command in that District; and will transmit regular returns of the troops in the District, to the Officer Commanding the Western Division.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD,
Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Courier of the 12th of May, contains petitions to Parliament from a numerous body of persons interested in the building or equipment of East India shipping in the port of London, and from the Merchants and Manufacturers interested in the export trade from that port to India and China, praying that the export trade to India and China may be continued as heretofore to the port of London. Also resolutions unanimously passed at a general meeting of East India proprietors, on the same subject.

The arguments urged by these several bodies against the measure of admitting the out ports to a participation in that branch of trade may be reduced to the following heads.

1. The heavy loss which will thereby be incurred by those who, confiding in long established regulations, have collected large magazines of goods and erected extensive premises, which under the state of things now proposed would be in a great measure or entirely lost.

2. The ships now employed in the Company's trade are of such a magnitude and construction, as to be convertible, when necessary, to purposes of naval defence; and accordingly, in a moment of great apparent danger, the Government availed itself of this resource, by the purchase of fourteen East India ships, which were converted into ships of war. But the trade from the out ports will be carried on in vessels of a much inferior description, totally unfit for this purpose.

3. The numerous apprentices engaged in the different yards and premises of the East India ship-builders are a never failing supply for his Majesty's dock-yards, which will be cut off by the proposed measure, which will also prove extremely injurious to this youthful class.

4. Many thousands of persons, now employed in the various branches of this trade, who have long resided with their families in the vicinity of the Dock-yards on the Thames, will be deprived of bread and reduced to ruin.

5. The collecting of goods for the Indian market to London, as a general emporium, is advantageous to the manufacturing towns, as those articles are not extensive in any particular manufactory, but must be collected from every part of the United Kingdom.

6. The coasting trade, the best nursery for seamen, and the inland navigation, tending to the general improvement of Agriculture are thereby encouraged.

7. The anxiety of the out-ports for a share of this trade is founded on erroneous ideas; as it appears that the actual export of home manufactures does not occupy one fourth of the tonnage offered by the East India Company to private traders; showing that the India market is not extensive in its demand and already abundantly supplied, frequently to the great loss and serious injury of the private trader. The American trade is a proof of this; British manufactures which they could easily have procured, making no part of it, nor their returns exhibiting any new articles of importance.

8. The practice of public sales which are useful and important both to the country and the company, will be deranged and their end frustrated.

9. Facility will be afforded for the smuggling of teas into the ports and harbours of England, Scotland and Ireland to an unlimited extent; whence a defalcation may be expected of a large part of the duties now collected on tea, to the amount of four millions sterling per annum, for all which defalcation, whether one, or two, or three millions, new taxes must be laid on the people.

10. The destruction of the Company's China trade, their best source of commercial profits, the failure of their dividend and inability to perform the functions assigned to them in the Government of India, must follow from the measure. Thus the excellent system of civil and military service, formed under the Company, and maintainable only by such a body, will be broken down, the tranquillity and happiness of the vast population which that empire contains, the interest of Great Britain in Asia and its constitution at home will be imminently endangered.

Our letters from the eastward state that numerous pirates frequently infest the neighbourhood of Kangeang. Some months ago they landed a body of men and attacked the natives of that place. The same kind of predatory incursion was repeated in June; but it is hoped that His Majesty's brig of war Procris, now cruizing in that quarter, will fall in with and chastise the insolence of those free-booters.

On the 19th ultimo, Colonel Adams, the Deputy Civil Commissioner, arrived at Sumanap, and was received with all the honors due to his rank and station. He remained till the morning of the 21st, when he returned to Sourabaya; where he arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening and landed opposite the Magistrate's house, where a large concourse of people were assembled to greet his return.

We have been favoured from a most respectable source with the following statement of the present condition of Holland under the French domination. Is it too presumptuous to hope, that such injury and insult will not be much longer endured in silence, but that a nation undoubtedly brave, will at length be roused from their lethargy, and animated by the example of the western peninsula, rise like one man to hurl destruction on the heads of their relentless oppressors?

Since the tre acherous union with France effected by Buonaparte, of Holland, whose independence he had solemnly guaranteed, his agents, by his orders and instructions, empoverish and exhaust the resources of that unfortunate country with the greatest rapidity, and oppress its inhabitants by all possible means; not only its commerce is ruined by the disastrous war, but this only support of the industrious Dutch nation, is grievously oppressed, and I may say, nearly quite annihilated by the tyrannical behaviour of the French Douaniers.—All the arrangements of Buonaparte show his plan to force the long established commerce from Amsterdam and Rotterdam to Antwerp, where he is forming most extensive docks.

Directly after he was in possession of Holland, he emptied all the arsenals entirely, and left not even a single cannon on the ramparts of the inland towns, which were transported, 8 together with every thing valuable belonging to Artillery, to Antwerp. The Dutch army was directly marched into the interior of France and dispersed amongst the French troops, after their Officers for the greatest part were changed for Frenchmen

According to one of Buonaparte's decrees, no colonial sugar must be imported into his dominions after the lapse of three years, of which time nearly one year is expired; after that period, only sugar of beet must be used, to which purpose, in every department some thousand acres of the best land are ordered to be used for the cultivation of this root only; though the plan is laughed at and considered as infeasible, it must ruin those who are forced to enter in it and obey his uncontroled will.

The French police is introduced in its greatest vigour; the country swarms and smarts under the brutality of Gens d'Armes, as well on foot as horseback, most of them foreigners, viz. Frenchmen, Alsatians, Germans, &c. who, on the least accusation against a Burgher, if he was even the most respectable house-keeper of the town, enter his house, only provided with a warrant of the Director General of Police, (a Frenchman) take him even from his bed, and bring him to prison, where he is generally kept for some months without standing trial, being only interrogated from time to time by a Commissioner of Police, and as innocence frequently is proved, the prisoner may leave the house of correction, in which the Police shuts its victims up, after he has discharged the gaoler's bill, which generally is most extensive, without being ever informed who was his accuser, which opens a fair way for every rascal, to satisfy his envy towards an honest man.

No person, from the highest to the lowest, is allowed to go to another department, for example from Utrecht to Rotterdam, without a passport of the Police, which is only granted, by providing two known house-keepers as security for the return of the person. Ladies even are not excepted. Any person attempting to travel without such credentials, runs the risk of being stopt on the road by the Gens d'Armes, who apprehend the traveller, tie his arms on his back, and make him walk along side of his horse, (in the same way as the oppassers on this Island conduct the vagabonds,) and lodge him in the next prison, until he can clear himself.—Of this kind many instances have already taken place.

After all the old servants of the former East India Company, with exception of two or three clerks, were discharged, the Archives and every moveable article belonging to the India direction were removed to Paris, and given over to the Minister of Marine and Colonies; through this Holland has lost all prospect, if it remains united to France, of drawing the least benefit from the colonies, in case by a peace some should be restored.

The frequently reiterated conscriptions for the French Army and Navy, draw all young men out of the country, and must in a short time annihilate the present Dutch race, People whose lot it is to be drawn, and who can afford to procure a substitute must pay from 3 to 4000 Guilders for one.

The orphan houses and other charitable institutions having lost two-thirds of their revenues, not being allowed to possess any other stocks but Dutch, can no further support themselves,—the orphan children are seen, by fifty and more at a time, walk with a little bundle under their arms into the country, to throw themselves upon the mercy of those who are prevailed upon to take charge of them.

At the head of almost every public department are Frenchmen.

According to a late decree of Buonaparte, no private schools will be permitted, all teachers, who must understand French, will be in future appointed by Agents of Government, and after a lapse of four years, the French must be taught at all schools as the language of the country.

In short, all measures plainly show, that the plan is, to remove, in a short space of time, every vestige of the old Dutch morals, manners, and prosperity, which prospect breaks the heart of every honorable Hollander, and inspires him with the greatest indignation, as well against those who are the cause as the executioners of those base plans.

To the EDITOR *of the* JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR

I little dreamt that my remarks would have so grievously offended your correspondent Sassafras, or that they could have thrown him into a passion which outruns all argument, & sets consistency at defiance—As the subject now stands, I am really at a loss to know what system he recommends; but although convinced by past experience that no conviction is to be expected from further discussion, I feel inclined to point out a few misconstructions, and to prove to Sassafras that unless a man is cool when he enters the ring, it is a hundred to one that he breaks his own head instead of his neighbour's.

It is somewhat surprizing that Sassafras should have expended so many hard words on what he himself tells us is "an elaborate, unintelligible "rhapsody, and such stuff as would hardly draw so "much notice as to require a reply, since it carries "nothing but absurdity and blunder along with it." Few words one would think might answer for such a production; but Sassafras has laboured through a paper of no very contemptible length; and for what purpose? to forget every thing which he had said before, and to come to the very argument with which I commenced.

Let us examine this specimen of an angry man's consistency—He now says "it is only by the "*gradual abolition* now going on that the advantages "proposed can ever be derived from the measure." In his first letter, on the contrary, he brought forward a quotation which clearly and decidedly recommends immediate abolition; and, if I remember rightly, Mr. Jefferson has in more than one instance strongly urged that measure in other parts of his writings. In fact, it is one of the many principles of the early days of the French Revolution which he imbibed with enthusiastic partiality; and which, added to his rooted prejudice against every thing British, have biassed his sentiments and public conduct, and have rendered them unworthy of possessing any influence.—I presume the comments with which Sassafras has ushered his opinions of Mr. Jefferson to the public, admit of our concluding them to be in accordance with his own, or supported at least by his talents and ingenuity; and how far these opinions agree with the extract taken from his last letter, I must leave to others to decide; for my own part, I must confess myself so stupid and unenlightened, that I am really at a loss now to know what Sassafras wishes to recommend.

It is unnecessary to take up your time in proving that a *gradual abolition* of slavery was the object of my remarks—it must be obvious throughout; and even the "very courtly language" which has palled the delicacy of Sassafras's taste, was applied to the measures of this Government as tending to that object.—I refrain from the further discussion of which these measures are susceptible, lest it might sicken him altogether—and it would be inexcuseable to criticize his remarks on the British Parliament, as if every body did not know that we have acknowledged statesmen who never were Orators, and that the safety of Britain has generally depended on the exertions of an able and intelligent few, who were independent of, and unfettered with either of the leading parties in the state.—I have therefore no further observations to make on Sassafras's Letter—but I am inclined to take up the subject in a different point of view to what he has done; and, being unable to understand why the Community to whom he addresses himself cannot and will not give the subject a free and fair consideration, or why they should doubt because the observations are made by an Englishman, I would say to them—many of you left Europe with the advantages of education and acquirements which are now to be found there, and all must have had access to the accumulated knowledge and experience which the last thirty years have circulated through the world; it therefore cannot be necessary to prove to you that society can and ought to exist without slaves—and that a state of slavery destroys equally the minds of those subjected to it, and the disposition of such as are accustomed to witness it.

In great Britain, after long enquiry and mature deliberation, it has been resolved that slavery shall be abolished throughout the British Empire; but property is always held sacred under a British Government, and no rash or speculative measures are to be expected from British Authorities; whatever therefore may be the final object in the present instance, nothing has been allowed to injure the right of property in such as are slaves already.—Under these circumstances, a sincere well-wisher to the welfare and prosperity of Java would be happy that you should begin to think slavery what it really is—barbarous and inhuman—that you should repose with perfect confidence on the measures of the Government which protects you, that you should encourage mechanical arts among your slaves, with a view to their purchasing the freedom of themselves and their children by the produce of their labours—and that, looking round to the large population on this Island, which will doubtless rapidly increase as they are advanced to their proper state in society, and as they are enabled to derive to themselves a proportionate benefit from their labour, you will soon be convinced that the maintenance of slaves is not less unnecessary to your domestic comforts than it is injurious to the morals and habits of your domestic society.

This is certainly, Mr. Editor, much less than might be said on the subject, but it is at least free from affected Philanthropy or enthusiastic whining.

And now Sir, I take leave of Sassafras—had he argued with temper, or with a view to conviction, I should have been happy to have discussed with him this or any other subject of general interest; but to engage in verbal criticism, or to be employed in pointing out the inconsistencies of an angry Man, is quite incompatible with the inclinations and pursuits of

A QUIET OBSERVER.

October 2, 1812.

Arrivals—Eastern Division of Java.

At Sourabaya, 23d Sept. Dutch brig Verwagting, C. J. Gebhardt commander, from Beema—Wax and Horses.

Do. 24th, English ship Brio de Mar, W. Kinsey, from Manilla—Opium and Iron.

Do. 25th, Dutch brig Hoop of Beeter, H. J. Lupke from Banjer Massing—Rotans and Dammer.

Do. do. English brig Expedition, Smetterling, from Samarang—Sundries.

At Sumanap, 24th do. H. M. brig Procris, from Banyoowangee.

Departures.

From Sourabaya. 21st Sept. English ship W. B. Martyn, J. Jausen, bound to Samarang, with Rice and Sundries.

From Banyoowangee, 13th do. H. M. brig Procris, Captain Norton, on a cruize.

From Gressee, 23d do. Arab ship Overhoven, Sueyyud Osman, bound to Batavia, with Rice and Bags.

From Sumanap, 27th do. H. M. brig Procris, bound to Sourabaya.

ERRATA.

In the Gazette of last Saturday, page 2d, col. 2, after line 66, insert the following words—

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 2, 1812.

Col. 4th, after line 13, read

(True copy)

W. H. WOOD,
Assist. Sect. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

W. H. WOOD,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines signed J. H. have been received, and would have found a place in this paper had we not been of opinion that, however well intended, they are likely to keep awake feelings inconsistent with the happiness of the parties chiefly interested. They will be returned to the author if demanded.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 23d January, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, by the Revd. Wyndham Knatchbull, John Shore, Esq. late of Bengal, to Letitia, fourth daughter of Henry Thwaites, Esq. of Basinghall Street.

At Dublin, in Dec. last, William Griffith, Esq. to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. R. Exshaw of the Bengal Artillery.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta on the 8th July, the Lady of Arthur Smelt, Esq. of a Son.

At Cawnpore on the 1st do. the Lady of R. Foley, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 31st May, the Lady of Lieut. F. N. Balnain, Assistant Adjutant General, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, the Lady of R. H. Tulloh, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 16th do. the Lady of Lieutenant R. Tickell, of Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Hansee, on the 8th do. the Lady of Capt. Logie, of the 1st Bat. 19th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Sooltanpore Oude, on the 21st do. the Lady of Major O'Halloran, 1st Bat. 18th Regt. N. I of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 7th August, the Lady of H. G[illegible]son, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Patna, on the 1st do. the Right Honorable Lady Charlotte MacGregor Murray, was safely delivered of a Son.

In Fort William, on the 12th Aug. the Lady of Ca[illegible] J. P. A. McGregor, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, on board the Ship G[illegible] Hope, lying in Batavia Roads, the Lady of Sir Tho[m]as Ramsay, Bart.

"At Rungpore, on the 15th June, Bartholomew Marsh, Esq. second son of the late Sir Charles Ma[rsh] of Reading, Berkshire. A gentleman whose man[y a]miable qualities and unrivalled talents in every bra[nch] of science, rendered him whilst living beloved, [and] whose memory will ever be held in estimation, and [his] loss lamented by all who had the pleasure of his [ac]quaintance."

At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Mr. Henry Buckin[g]ham, Livery Stable Keeper.

At Madras, on the 21st June, whither she had go[ne] for the recovery of her health, Miss Fitzgerald.

At the Insane Hospital, Calcutta, on the 15th Ju[ly] Ensign Sackville Bale, of the 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N[a]tive Infantry.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th do. the youngest son [of] Capt W. W. Coultman, of H. M. 53d Regt. aged [illegible] months and two days.

At Mirzapore, on the 21st do. Robert Chapman, E[sq.]

Lately, Lieut. James Rose of the 5th Regt. N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 5th Aug. Ensign J. Pardos.

At Chowringhee, on Monday Evening the 10th A[ug.] the Infant Son of J. H. Harington, Esq. aged 10 month[s] and 7 days.

At Cawnpore, on the 20th July, the infant Daugh[ter] of Mr. Bunce, Civil Surgeon at that station, ag[ed] 10 Months.

At Lucknow, on the 22d do. the Infant Daugh[ter] of Lieutenant J. F. Sanford, 2d Battalion 10th Reg[i]ment Native Infantry, aged 6 months and 6 days.

At Sirdhana, early on Sunday the 12th do. in t[he] 87th year of his age, Colonel Jean Renny, after [a] lingering illness of three months, which he sustain[ed with] which truly Christian fortitude and pious resignatio[n] such as could only result from the reflection of a usef[ul] well spent life.

On Sunday Aug. 9th at Serampore, Lieutena[nt] William Yates, late of the 8th Regiment Nati[ve] Cavalry.

On Saturday morning Aug. 15th at the Convent [of] Bandel, the Reverend Fre Francisco de St. Joze, Pri[or] of that Church, much and deservedly regretted by a[ll] who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Sunday 16th do. Sarkies Ter Johannes, esq. age[d] 72, sincerely regretted.

On Sunday, the 9th do. at the Insane Hospital Dennis Kyan, Lieutenant on the Invalid Pension Lis[t].

On Wednesday 12 do. Mrs. Eadbella Jezemel Howe aged 50.

Same day, Mrs. Mary D'Moyra, aged 50.

On Sunday, the 9th do. capt. Clements, of the coun[try] service.

At Chittagong, on the 28th of June last, Andre[w] Baird, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this establishment a gentleman of the most amiable disposition, and ver[y] eminent talents.

At Serampore, on Saturday the 1st Aug. after [a] short illness, the Lady of N. Wallich, Esq. Surgeo[n] at that Settlement, whose untimely death is greatl[y] deplored by her afflicted husband and a wide circle o[f] friends. She was married on the 30th of May last and had not as yet completed her 15th year.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 30, 1812.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 11, 1812.

The following personal Allowance and Office Establishment have been fixed for the Senior Officer of Engineers serving on the Island of Java.

	Per Mensem.
Salary, ...	Sa. Rs. 700 0 0
Establishment.	
Allowance to the Head Draftsman, when an Officer of Engineers is present at the Head Quarters, ...	100 0 0
Ditto for, two Assistant Draftsmen, 200	100 0 0
Ditto for Instruments, Stationary & Peons, ...	125 0 0
Office Rent, 50 Spanish Dollars, or	106 1 2

J. ADAM. *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 18, 1812.

Lieutenant William Hill Jackson, of the 24th Regt. Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors, to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. Charles Desborough, Surgeon of the 11th Regt. Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 31st December 1811, to the Reverend Henry Shepherd, Chaplain at the Station of Berhampore, is extended until the 30th October next.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 16th October 1810, to Lieutenant Abraham Locket, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is extended until the 22d ultimo, the date of his return to the presidency.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 18, 1812.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Major General Eden, Commanding the Presidency Station, to be Vice President of the Military Board, during the absence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief from the Presidency.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

Calcutta Gazette, August 13.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1, 1812.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under dates the 14th February and 6th of March 1812, be published in General Orders;

General Letter, dated 14th February 1812.

PARA. 9. "We entirely approve the Orders which you have issued, directing, that the accounts of the Commissariat and of the several other important Departments, enumerated in your proceedings, shall be rendered upon oath, and that all persons entrusted with the Disbursement of Public Money in the Military Department, shall be liable to be called upon to verify their respective accounts, in the same manner.

73. Messieurs Anthony Dickenson and Richard Davies, Surgeons on your Establishment, have our permission to return to their duty.

74. Lieutenant John Scott, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, till the last Ships of the present Season.

76. We have appointed Mr. Joseph Marscheaux, an Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency.

77. We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz.

Captain John Owen,

Lieutenant Thomson Colvill.

78. Mr. John Swiney, an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, has likewise our permission to return to his rank.

79. Lieutenant George Lane, of your Establishment, has our permission to return to his duty this Season, in consequence of our having thought proper to restore him to the Company's Service, as advised in the 86th Paragraph of our Military Letter to your Presidency, dated the 6th April 1809. In that Paragraph we stated that Lieutenant Lane's Pay was to commence from the period of his restoration; but we have since resolved that his Pay should commence from the 2d July 1811, the date of his application to return to his duty.

80. We have appointed Mr. James Burn, now at your Presidency, a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment. The Friends of Mr. Burn have delivered to us the necessary Certificate of his Birth; and his Order of Rank will be transmitted you by the earliest conveyance.

81. With the view to prevent as much as possible any error, delay, or disappointment, in ranking the Cadets and Assistant Surgeons for India hereafter, it is our intention to transmit to each Presidency by the first Fleet of every Season in future, a general List of all those Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, who were appointed by us, and actually took their passage, and whose rank was sent by the several Ships of the preceding Season. By this measure we trust every inconvenience which has hitherto arisen in your assigning to the above persons their proper rank, will be completely obviated.

82. We therefore (as a number in the Packet), now transmit you, a general List of all the Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, whose rank we transmitted you by the Ships of the Season 1810.

84. We have permitted Mr. T. Hickey, late a Conductor of Ordnance on your Establishment to return to Bengal, and you will admit him on the Establishment of Conductors of Ordnance, on the first vacancy after his arrival.

85. We have appointed Mr. Charles Renny, an Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency."

General Letter, dated 6th March 1812.

PARA. 4. "We have permitted Captain George Cooper, to return to his rank on your Establishment.

5. Lieutenant Samuel Arden, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, till the departure of the first Ships of next Season."

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1, 1812

The Governor General in Council directs, that in addition to the information required by the General Orders of the Governor General in Council, dated 9th September 1802, to be contained in the Descriptive Rolls of Native Invalid Soldiers, transferred to the Pension Establishment, the amount of the Pension to which the Invalid is entitled, shall also be specified; and further that Bills for the first Payments by Officers in the Civil Department, to all Pensioners newly brought on the Invalid Establishment, shall be drawn distinct from the Pensions of Men previously on the Establishment, and forwarded without delay to the Military Auditor General for Audit, and that no Payments for succeeding periods shall take place to such newly arrived Invalids, until the first Bill shall have been audited accordingly, which is to be done without delay.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all Military Officers who at present are, or hereafter may be, entrusted with the custody of any persons, excepting such as are confined for Military offences, or otherwise in the ordinary course of proceeding, shall submit to Government through the medium of the Secretary in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department, an Half Yearly Report, that is, on the 1st January and 1st July in each year, respecting the Prisoners under their custody respectively, according to such form and Instructions as they may from time to time be furnished with from that Department. All Military Officers Commanding Garrisons, Posts, and Cantonments, who may have State Prisoners under their charge, are directed on the receipt of the present Order, to report the names and condition of such Prisoners to the Secretary in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department, when they will be furnished through that Channel, with such further instructions on the subject, as may be deemed necessary.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

Calcutta Gazette, June 18, 1812.

On Tuesday morning, accounts were brought to the Bankshall, of the arrival at Kedgeree, of the ship Marchioness of Wellesley, Captain Kirk, from the Molucca Islands.

The Wellesley left Amboyna on the 3d, and Banda on the 15th of April. Having come the outer passage, she touched at no intermediate Port, and spoke no vessel at sea. The letters received by this conveyance communicate no news; but give the satisfactory intelligence that the troops at Amboyna had become much more healthy than at the date of our former advices

The Marchioness of Wellesley brings a valuable cargo of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves, on account of Government.

Captain Court, of the Madras army, late Resident at Banda; David Hopkins, Esq. of the Bengal Medical establishment and Conservator of Forests on Java, and Lieutenant Minchin, of the Bombay Marine, came Passengers from the Molucca Islands, with the Marchioness of Wellesley.

The ship Fyzerabannie, arrived in the river on Saturday last, from China and Prince of Wales Island. She left the former on the 28th March; and the latter, on the 18th ultimo. The accounts of those dates from China and Penang afford no public intelligence of interest.

The United Kingdom, Captain Falconer, from Calcutta, arrived at China on the same day the Fazarobannee quitted that place.

On Monday arrived at Calcutta, the brig Calcutta, from Madras, which she left on the 2d instant.

His Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, Captain Hodgson, arrived from Madras at Penang, on the 15th ultimo.

The Honorable Company's ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain Kymer, from Calcutta, anchored in Penang Harbour, on the 4th May.

Bengal Hurkaru, Aug. 15.

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 13th, contains the conditions of a new six per cent. loan; the terms are detailed in 25 paragraphs. The principal conditions are; acknowledgements will be given for any sum in even hundreds not less than 1000 Sicca Rupees; 104½ Benares or Lucknow Rupees will be received in subscription as equal to 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees—arrears and authorized public demands may be subcribed as heretofore, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 31st of December and 30th of June, until the expiration of the notice for payment, which will be published sixty days previous to the discharge of the Notes, in the Calcutta Gazette.—Bills for Interest, the same amounting to not less than forty-five pounds sterling, will be granted on the Court of directors at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date; and when the principal shall be discharged according to the aforesaid notice, it will be optional for the Proprietor to receive the same in cash at the Presidency, or by bills on the Court of Directors, at 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee and eighteen months after date, with liberty to the Court of Directors, to postpone the payment at the expiration of that term, for one, two, or three years, Interest being allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Various clauses provide for the accommodation of subscribers at Madras and Bombay; the rates of exchange being—Fort St. George, Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335, 172 per 100 Star Pagodas. Bombay, Calcutta Sicca Rupees 100 per 108 Bombay Rupees. The outstanding securities of the Bombay 8 per cent. loan will be received in transfer at the rate of 106 Bombay, per 100 Sacca Rupees: the accounts of the loan will be closed on the 30th of June next. Proprietors of Notes, at Bombay and Madras, may at any time, receive drafts for interest due, payable at sight, on the Sub-Treasurer, in Fort William, at the exchange above quoted; and Proprietors residing here, may receive the amount of interest due, from the Treasuries at the other Presidencies.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, MAY 3, 1812.

A flag of truce arrived yesterday with dispatches from the French Government, which were immediately forwarded to the Port Admiral at Deal, and by him transmitted to Government. The arrival of another flag of truce so quickly after the former, has created some surprise; but we have reason to believe that the former one merely brought an apology for the batteries at Calais having fired upon the flag of truce we sent with the answer to the first French dispatch. This flag of truce has brought the reply to our answer.

Stocks were yesterday at 62 for money, and 62¼ for account.

"DEAL, MAY 1.

"Last evening, about half-past 5 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived in the Downs in a small fishing boat, with a naval officer and twelve men, with dispatches for Government, which were brought on shore by the Lieutenant of the Inconstant frigate, and immediately forwarded by Admiral Foley to London. The French officer did not land, and the boat returned immediately for the French coast."

Letters have been received from the Russian Capital, to the 8th ult. M. Spiransky, Secretary to the Secret Council of the Emperor, *has been detected in a plot to depose Alexander. He was assisted in the project by Magnelski, one of the Ministers, and by a Frenchman.* The Correspondence for this purpose having been detected, information was given to the Czar, who immediately sent for Spiranski, who had been the creature of his peculiar protection and favour.—After the interview, a carriage was prepared, and all three, attended by a competent guard, were sent off towards Siberia. Spiranski is of obscure birth, he married an English woman, who died some years since: and he had acted in the situation of Private Secretary to the Emperor when he was Grand Duke. On account of the humility of his birth and the dignity of his fortune, he was the constant object of jealousy and envy with the ancient hereditary Nobility of the country.

An Evening Paper of last night says, "We understand from unquestionable authority, that the late debates and divisions upon the Catholic question have made an impression upon the mind of Mr Perceval and his fellow Ministers, as to the force of the conviction of the rights of the Catholics, and the extent of the desire of the country to concede their claims, which has determined him to offer to the Catholic body three great and most valuable branches of their present demands:—

1. The removal of every existing impediment to their promotion to the highest ranks in the army.

2. A similar extension of the opportunities of acquiring promotion with respect to the navy.

3. The same advantages in the profession of the law.

But he will not concede, at least for the present, the right of being elected to seats in the House of Commons, or of sitting in the Upper House, as British Peers, or as Representative Peers of *Ireland* or *Scotland*. It is supposed that the Catholics will accept these concessions in part of the rights they demand; but they will not accept them under any pledge or assurance, nor, indeed, are we aware that any pledge or assurance is required of them, that they will not persevere seeking, by the same constitutional means as at present, a just participation of the right of sitting in both Houses of Parliaments.—*(Pilot.)*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A General Court was held on Friday at the East India House on special affairs.

The Chairman opened the business for which the Court was convened, by stating his extreme concern at the state of the negociation, which certainly *wore not so favourable an aspect* as when he last had the honour of addressing them. The correspondence with the Ministers was then read—from which it appeared that the Ministers would propose to Parliament that the existing restraints respecting the commercial intercourse with China should continue, and that the exclusive trade in tea should be preserved to the Company for whatever term the Charter may be renewed; yet that Administration remain of opinion, that the Import Trade from the East Indies should not be confined to the Port of London. The Chairman, then, in a short address, stated the danger to be apprehended to the Company, and the nation at large, were this latter Resolution carried into effect. Several Proprietors delivered their sentiments as to the propriety of firmly opposing the proposition of the Minister, viz. Mr. Williams the Director; Messrs. Kiernan, Rigby, Davies, Alderman Atkens, Mr. Bezett, and Mr. R. Jackson.—The Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Princess of Wales had retired from the Drawing Room on Thursday before the Prince Regent entered it. Accordingly the Royal couple did not meet.

On Sunday evening Serjeant Reynold, of the 74th regiment of Foot, preached at the new Methodist Chapel in Skipton (in full military uniform), to the largest congregation ever remembered in that town. After his discourse, a collection was made for the Sunday School of that place.

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY.

Huddersfield, April 30, 1812.

A most melancholy circumstance took place in this neighbourhood yesterday evening. As Mr. W. Horsfall (a partner in the house of Horsfalls and Co. of this town) was returning to his house at Marsden, about seven miles off, he was shot at by some desperate villains, concealed in a plantation by the turnpike road side on Crosland Moor, about two miles from Hudderfield. Mr. H. cried out, "I am shot, I am murdered!" and turning his horse round, as if intending to go to a public-house about two or three hundred yards below the plantation, four men made their appearance on the wall, but Mr. H. immediately fell from his horse, and they then went into the wood and were seen no more. It is supposed that no less than four slugs were discharged at him, one of which only has been extracted. The shots took place near the groin and on the lower part of the abdomen. Mr. H. was concerned in a mill where shear frames are used for dressing cloth, and it was his undaunted resolution in resisting the daring association of frame breakers, called "*Luddites*," that has marked him out for the vengeance of those lawless ruffians.

The *Luddites* at Nottingham, we fear, have relinquished their system of frame breaking only to commit acts of much greater atrocity. Letters from thence mention the following outrage.—On Monday night last, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Trentham, of the house of Trentham, Tierney, and Morton, in the weaving trade, was way laid on his return home by two ruffians. Just as he was about to step up to his door, one of them placed himself before him, and presenting a pistol, shot him through the left breast: the assassins then made their escape. The report of fire-arms having brought the neighbours to the spot, surgical assistance was immediately procured, and the ball was extracted from the back, a little below the left shoulder. Mr. Trenham being 63 years of age, little hope is entertained of his recovery. The Corporation of Nottingham have offered a reward of 500l, for the discovery of the villains; and it is expected that Government, before whom the transaction has been laid, will make a similar offer.

A Chester paper states, that a person known by the name of *King Ludd* is taken and committed to Chester gaol. His name is Walker; he was a collier, marched before the deluded mob in a large cocked hat, and was distinguished by the appellation of *General Ludd.* That poverty or want did not impel him to the depredations with which he is charged, is evident from this circumstance, that six guineas were found upon his person when he was received at the Castle on Sunday last.

Mr. Trentham, notwithstanding his alarming wound, is likely to recover. The *Luddites* have had the audacity to placard the streets of Nottingham in the night, offering a reward for Mr. Willson, the Mayor, dead or alive. He had committed no other offence than signing the offer of reward of 600l. from the Corporation of Nottingham, for the discovery of the assassin who shot Mr. Trentham. These infatuated men are said actually to meet in the streets of Nottingham, in small parties, in the day time, and triumphantly talk over their nightly depredation.

CITY ADDRESS.

Tuesday the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, the Aldermen Combe, Wood, Goodbehere, the City Officers, and about seventy Commoners, proceeded, at two o'clock, from Guildhall to Carlton House, and presented the following Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent: –

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

"*The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.*

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness, dutifully to represent our deep sense of the difficulties and dangers impending over the country, and anxiously to invite your beneficent attention to the complaints & grievances of your afflicted but faithful Subjects.

"Fourteen months have elapsed since your Royal Highness acceded to the Regency of these Kingdoms, at which time we felt it our duty to submit to you a statement of abuses which had taken root in the various departments of the Government, the speedy correction and removal of which was deemed essential to the prosperity and safety of the Empire; and we now again present ourselves before your Royal Highness, to express our unfeigned sorrow, that, during this interval, no efficient measures have been adopted by your Ministers, calculated to satisfy the wishes and wants of your people, but that, on the contrary, the same malpractices, and the same false principles of Government have been tenaciously pursued and enforced, thereby adding contumely to injury, and extinguishing the spring of public energy in a free Nation. We have continued to witness the same system of profligacy in the expenditure of the public money; the same system of governing by undue influence and corruption; the same system of delusion, in regard to the circulating medium and finances of the country; the same system of arbitrary and grievous assessment and collection of the taxes, by which industry is thwarted and liberty violated; the same system of introducing into the heart of the country foreign troops; the same system of persecuting the press, by

Continued after Poetry.

STANZAS

To the memory of Dr. John Leyden, who accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition to Java, in the capacity of an Assistant to the Governor General, and died at Batavia on the 27th August, 1811, in the prime of life, after an illness of three days.

From an English Paper.

1.

Departed year! though victory raise,
The pean to thy passing shade,
From climes that saw the youthful days,
To where like thee the sun-rays fade.

2.

A sadder strain the breast should melt,
For, far beyond Malaya's sea,
The pride of Western Isles has felt,
The fell breath of the Upas-tree.

3.

And I will weep his fate severe,
Whom now the pallid grave flowers hide;
Whose song, to all the muses dear,
'Twas sweet to hear by Teviot's side.

4.

But what, alas! avail'd the songs,
They taught him in their wood-land bow'r,
And what avail'd the gift of tongues,
By heaven vouchsaf'd in blessed hour.

5.

What boots it that, like yonder star
Of day, he wander'd many a mile,
From Travancore to Malabar,
To catch the light of learnings smile.

6.

That with the banner of his land,
He brav'd the power that scatters death,
Along Batavia's swampy strand,
In many a pestilential breadth.

7.

And, all regardless of his doom,
Immortal science! led by thee,
He boldly snatch'd the brighest bloom,
The blossoms on the guarded tree.*

8.

Well may the tear drop dim thine eye,
Aurelia! Teviot's loveliest maid,†
For whom he breath'd th' impassion'd sigh,
And languish'd in Mysuria's shade.

9.

And well may they whom Classic lore,
Has giv'n to grace Edina's halls,
Lament thy fate; for thou no more,
Where learning lifts her attic walls.

10.

Enthusiast youth, shall fondly bring,
Prometheus like, thine orient beam,
And flow'rs in summer glades that spring,
To deck her sounding Academe.

11.

Departed youth; departed year!
Your cherish'd memory cannot fade,
For ever lost—for ever dear,
Tho' number'd with the silent dead.

* Dr. Leyden's dissertation on the classification of the Indo-Chinese languages, and on the languages of the Dekan and Hindoostan, in the tenth volume of the Asiatic Researches, is extremely valuable, infinitely exceeding in extent of knowledge and combination, any thing ever attempted. It furnishes an excellent division of the languages of the countries between India and China, of infinite use in Antiquarian and Philological research.—It was what the learned had a right to expect from the British; and Dr. Leyden, much to his honor, has discharged the debt of his country.

† See "Scenes of infancy, description of Teviotdale," a poem of great beauty, by Dr. Leyden.

For the Java Government Gazette.

When on our youth life's prospects ope
Gay-colour'd and untried,
Ere yet experience chastens hope
And chills our eager pride;

How glows the heart to run the course
Which fortune has assign'd!
How, conscious of its innate force,
Exults the ardent mind!

For Nature seems to spread around
Joys of a thousand dyes,
Which, decking all the fairy ground
Enchant our dazzled eyes.

Here laughing pleasures to their Bow'rs
The willing step invite,
Here virtue shows, for riper hours,
A soberer delight.

And, to the fervid breast, that swells
With energy more high,
Fame blows her magic trump and tells
Of IMMORTALITY.

And, all so fair extends the field,
No treach'rous gulphs appear;
But safe, the heart by valour steel'd
May try the bold career.

All, as their sev'ral fancies lead,
Their chosen paths pursue,
And eager to the objects spread,
That fix'd their distant view.

The intervening space is past;
Now ev'ry doubt dismiss:
The joy deferr'd is reach'd at last;
Now quaff the promis'd bliss.

The cup of joy brimful invites;
The cup so fairly won;
And future days, in sure delights,
Will travel gently on.

Alas! before the lip can taste
The treasures of the bowl,
What pangs shall check the eager haste
And wring the alter'd soul!

For NEMESIS, by Heav'n assign'd
Chastiser of our race,
Watchful has follow'd close behind
With unobserved pace.

Her chalice, o'er our helpless heads,
Its baleful dew distils;
And on the race of mortals sheds
Immedicable ills.

With swift effect, the dire alloy
Each source of life pervades,
And wide around, each blighted joy
Beneath the poison fades.

Reviving hope attempts in vain
The murky sky to clear;
Remember'd wounds and present pain
Forbid the rising cheer.

Care thickens, woe on woe succeeds,
Light palls the jaundic'd eye;
Till fainting Nature earnest pleads
The privilege to die.

The doom arrives; the lamp expires;
And, sick'ning at the scene,
The wond'ring Moralist inquires,
Why has the Pageant been?

For the Java Govt. Gazette.

An answer to the following question, put to the author by Miss Prudella Precise, of What is Prudery?

'Tis a failing,
An ugly woman always railing;
'Tis a Beldam, that's suspicious,
Envious, fretful, and malicious.
'Tis affectation—*not* a sense
Or prototype of innocence:
But 'tis a creature, old and quaint;
A Rake within—without a Saint.
A groundless fear, that starts at flies,
Yet ten to one, before she dies,
She plays the fool;—or is at least,
Caught by a beau, or footman-priest.
It is a Jilt, or Vixen, Shrew,
It is in fact, *Prudella*—you.
'Tis like—i'faith, I must conclude;
For sure there's nothing like a Prude!!

TOUCH'EM.

S——g, 24th Sept. 1812.

(Continued from the third page.)

which the value of free discussion on national topics is lost to Prince and People; and, finally, the same system of coercive restrictions on the freedom of commerce, by which many of our Merchants and Manufacturers have been involved in ruin, and flourishing districts reduced to beggary.

"As faithful and loyal subjects, and as the Representatives of the first City in your Empire, we feel the deepest affliction in being thus compelled to reiterate this enumeration of the malpractices and mistaken principles of your Ministers; we should, however, compromise that sense of public duty, and that character of frankness, which appertain to us, as Freemen and Britons, were we to disguise the truth, and forbear to express our conviction, that your Confidential Advisers have plunged this great and once flourishing Empire into an abyss, from which we can be rescued only by radical reforms, and a total change in our Domestic Government and Foreign Policy.

"In a crisis, therefore, which involves the destiny of the greatest Empire of these or past times, of an Empire which is blessed by Providence with unequalled natural advantages, and which possesses a People, that, in all ages, have bravely secured their prosperity on the solid basis of public liberty, we feel that we should justly merit the reproaches of our Country and Posterity, if, at such a crisis, we were to refrain from laying before your Royal Highness a faithful representation of the public grievances, and expressing our painful apprehensions for the welfare and the very existence of the Nation; we therefore pray—

That your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your Councils those Ministers who have proved themselves so undeserving of the confidence of your People, and call to the Administration of the Government men of public character and patriotic principles, whose enlarged and liberal policy is suited to the Nation, whose wisdom and energy would prove equal to the exigencies of the times, whose inclinations would lead them to secure the affections of the People, and whose public spirit would stimulate them to effect those Reforms in the Commons House of Parliament, and in the various branches of the State which, at this perilous crisis, are absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and not less essential to the honour and true interests of the Crown, than to the security and true glory of the Empire.

Signed, by Order of Court.
"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

THE PRINCE-REGENT'S ANSWER.

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the Petitions of any part of his Majesty's subjects.

"For the redress of any grievances of which they may reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, the Great Council of the Nation.

"Being firmly of opinion, that the total change in the Domestic Government and Foreign Policy of the Country, which it is the declared object of your Petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should he wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in those endeavours which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the Nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the Constitution at home.

"These endeavours can only be attended with success when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's People, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

THE PILOT, JANUARY 27.

A flattering account is given in the French journals of the progress made in the manufacture of beet-root sugar and woad indigo. The former, they say, sells at 18 sous per lb; and an expectation is held out, that by improvements in the process of manufacture, it may be reduced to 15s. To give it preference in the market, it is announced that BONAPARTE intends to continue, for several years, the heavy duties imposed on colonial sugar by the tarif of the 5th of August, 1810.

We have received the following letter from the Mediterranean, by His Majesty's ship Conqueror arrived at Plymouth:—

"PORT MAHON, DEC. 16.—Sir EDW. PELLEW is lying here with the fleet, consisting of the Caledonia, Hibernia, Temeraire (going home), Royal George, Ville de Paris, Repulse, America, York, Fame, Berwick, Rodney, Bombay, Ajax, Centaur, Implacable, Leviathan, Blake, Magnificent, and Invincible. About three weeks since a division of the fleet, under the command of Sir R. KEATS, was detached to Minorca, for the purpose of procuring bullocks, water, vegetables, &c. with which the island abounds; but from some cause, which has not been explained, they did not obtain their wants. The quarantine flag was flying on board the squadron the whole of the time we lay there. An answer was promised at 2 o'clock by the Junta, whether or not we should have the required supplies; but Sir RICHARD KEATS, justly indignant at such behaviour, weighed at one o'clock, & proceeded to our old cruizing ground off Cape Sici. So much for Majorcan gratitude. Our common supplies of beef are falling off; and if we do not get supplies from Sardinia or Algiers, we shall be under the necessity of living entirely upon salt provisions. The Governor of this place (Minorca) has made an attempt to impose a duty on English merchandize, which was imported into the place under a solemn promise of the port being free. Had he succeeded, it would have ruined the merchants. The following ships are thus stationed:—Sultan and Kent, in the Gulf of Genoa; Warspite, Resistance, and Volontaire, off Toulon; Victorious and Eagle, off Corfu; Alceste and Weazle, Adriatic; Frederickstein, Smyrna; Imperieuse, Thames, and Redwing, Palermo; Apollo, Active, Unite, Philomel, Merope, Euryalus, and Salsette, cruizing; Achille, Cerberus, and L'Espoir, Malta; Pearlen, going to Malta to take a convoy to England.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, December 18, 1812.

"The more I see of the Spanish character, the higher it rises in my estimation. If any of the virtues which ennoble men yet remain on the continent, it is in Spain they have taken refuge; but I am writing to one who knows and appreciates the noble Spaniards.—The present Government is weak, despicable and bad. All Spaniards are convinced it must be changed; but at the present crisis it is a delicate matter. They are jealous of the interference of England in the nomination of a new Regency; and Blake's being at Valencia is another and stronger reason. In the mean time all is confusion and anarchy, doubt and distrust, and you may infer the state of the other armies when the soldiers want bread—all the necessaries of life HERE.

"I am convinced the Regency would have been changed, but for ill advised measures on the part of *our people* here. Spaniards will never submit to any nation nominating their Government.

"A little management, and a clever intelligent Minister, would do much. Lord ——— would govern all Spain. But the Spaniard will always rise superior to every effort made to depress him; his high spirit recoils from submission, though I am sure he is to be led in the plain, open road of frank and generous policy like a child. I much fear some popular tumult will take place here; the people are tired of being cheated so long, and of the ridiculous discussions of the Cortes. Was there any popular General here, he would be a Cromwell; they only want a head. The disposition of the people is excellent, but that class which ought to be best is worst. There are many traitors in all departments: French gold and honours find their way to the Cortes. Still the people are faithful to the cause; they give all they have, their blood.

"It is a strange fact, that the Minister of a Government like Portugal, has more influence, both personal and public, than the British Minister, with every possible advantage—who might, by studying the character, flattering the prejudices, and a very little management, personally get such extensive influence, as to render abortive all the underhand attempts of the French, and would govern all Spain without appearing to do so.

"The persons spoken of as likely to form the Regency, are Duc Del Infantado, Castanos, and O'Donnel: the latter will, I am sure, be excluded, as the Cortes fear him.—Apodaca is to go Commissioner to South America. From such observations as I am able to make in so short a period, it appears to me that the energy of the people is still alive and active, and only requires one man of talent to make it blaze fiercer than ever; that the present Government is despicable, perhaps worse; that *all* fear too much interference on the part of England in their arrangements and Government, and that prevents a change at this moment. They are astonished at our inactivity in Portugal, and make remarks on English policy, very unfavourable. Among the higher orders, there are many traitors and bigots—few, of enlightened talents. The army, ill fed, ill-clothed, ill-treated, unpaid, is still loyal, brave, patient and *an army*—they forget their own injuries, and think only of Spain. Where are the men who could act thus? While a Spaniard lives, I should not despair of the cause of Spain."

Arrivals in Batavia Roads since the 20th ultimo, not before noticed.

Sept. 27.—Brig Charlotte, Scheiduis, Samarang, 22d Sept.—Cargo, Rice for Govt.—Passengers, Dr. Stutzer, Royal Artillery, Mr. Kamphuisen, Mr. Nayel and a private of the Bengal Eur. Regt.

do. 30th.—Brig Batavia, Peterse, from do. 27th do.—Cargo, Pepper and sundries.—Passengers, Mr. Hekscher and two Mr. Lafebres.

Oct. 3d.—Brig Good Verwagting, Bornmkhoff, from do. 28th do.—Cargo, Pepper.

Same day, Schooner Mana, W. van Leunen, from do. 30th do.—Cargo, Java clothe.—Passengers, H. M. and H. C. invalid troops.

Same day, ship Fleetwood, J. Green, from do. 1st Oct.—Cargo. Timber.—Passengers, Capt. Jones and Mr. Harris.

Same day, an Arab ship from do. with a cargo of rice.

Same day, Brig Hope, T. Frank, Penang, last from Minto, Aug. 6.—Cargo sundries.

Oct. 4th.—H. C. schooner Baracouter, J. White, Indramayoe.

Do. 6th.—Brig Hendrick, H. Deilkin, Samarang, 3d Oct.—Passengers, Mr. Passelnyer, Mr. Morrisae, Mr. Keuradie and 3 children of Mr. van Narsen.

Departures.

Sept. 26th.—H. C. cruizer Phoenix, L. C. Maillard, Bengal.

Do. 27th.—Do. Gun Boat, No. 2, Toris, Indramayo.

Do. 28th.—Do. do. No. 9, Herbst, do.

Oct. 1st.—Brig of war Nautilus, Geo. Walker, Esq. Macassar.

Do. 3d.—Ship Prince Regent, Jos. Lautier, Samarang and Sourabaya, Sugar and Sundries.

Do. 5th.—H. C. Transport ship Samdany, A. R. Makepeace, Fort Nugent and Bengal, Ordnance Stores, Passengers, European Invalid Troops.

Do.—Schooner Drake, Kupple, Sourabaya, Sundries.

Do.—H. C. Transport ship Matilda, Johnson, Eastward, Government Cargo.

Do. 8th.—Do. brig Mary Ann, Buchanan, Samarang.

Do. 9th.—Ship Fleetwood, J. Green, Calcutta, Timber.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

☞ *It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.*

GEDRUKT TE *BATAVIA* BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van Intekening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, werden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1812.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

INFORMATIONS EX-OFFICIO.

Lord Holland adverted to the motion he formerly made relative to Informations Ex-officio, and stated his object now to be to present a Bill or Bills to the House relative to this extraordinary and anomalous mode of proceeding. He merely now mentioned the subject, that he might not be thought to be acting unfairly if he introduced his intended measure at a very short notice.

CAPTURE OF BADAJOZ.

The Earl of Liverpool rose, to move the Thanks of the House for the Capture of Badajoz. His Lordship began by observing upon the importance of the place, which was the only fortress on the South Western frontier of Spain, and the possession of which had been considered in all the contests in the Peninsula as of very great importance. It was, however, remarkable that until the present war the place had never been taken. In 1658, in the contest between Portugal and Spain, the Portuguese troops laid siege to it for four months, but were finally compelled to abandon the siege. In 1705, in the memorable succession war, the English General, at the head of the combined army of English, Dutch and Portuguese troops, also laid siege to Badajoz, but abandoned it after being before it fourteen days. In the last year Soult, certainly a very able Officer, commenced the siege of Badajoz on the 3d of February, and took it after a siege of thirty-six days. Lord Wellington also laid siege to it in the course of the same year; but in consequence of the efforts made to relieve it by the enemy, who brought up a large army from different quarters, it was thought more prudent by Lord Wellington to decline the further presecution of the siege, particularly as the climate at that season of the year would have been highly injurious to the health of our troops. He now came to the event more immediately under their Lordships' consideration, and he was satisfied that whether the great importance of the achievement was considered, or the nature of the effort made to effect it, there must be a general concurrence in the merit of the General and the army employed in the siege. There could not be a stronger proof of this than the capture of Badajoz in tweuty days. Of the conduct of Major-Generals Picton and Walker in the storm of the place, his Lordship spoke in the highest terms of praise; the escalade having been made at a part where there was no breach, whilst every effort of the enemy had been directed to defend the actual breaches. His Lordship also highly eulogized the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard, who, in consequence of the absence, through indisposition, of his two superior officers, led the right brigade. It was highly satisfactory to observe, that there were a race of Officers rising, to whose military talents the country might look forward with the proudest hope. In the present circumstances of Europe, no country could look forward to security except through strength. It was, however, of the highest importance that physical strength should be directed by talents, and assisted by all the resources of art and science which could be brought to its aid.—It was in this view highly satisfactory to contemplate, that not only in bravery our troops were superior to all others in Europe, but that in the details of military science, in sieges, and the capture of fortresses, we had now excelled all other nations.—There was one point to which he wished to advert, involving certainly some melancholy considerations—he alluded to the loss sustained in the capture of the place. The relatives of those who fell had, however, the consolation that they had fallen gloriously in the furtherance of those great objects for which the country was fighting. He was perfectly satisfied that Lord Wellington had accurately calculated the importance of the object to be attained, and had not risked a loss in vain. He knew it to be *a maxim invariably acted upon* by that Noble Lord, *never to fight a battle if the object sought for could be obtained without one.* Upon this principle be acted at Torres Vedras in not attacking the enemy; upon this principle he invariably acted, determined not to risk the lives of his troops except to attain an important object. To carry Badajoz, under the circumstances in which it was taken, was of essential importance, as opening the way to the attainment of other highly important objects. His Lordship concluded by moving the Thanks of the House to the Earl of Wellington.

The motion was agreed to *nem. diss.* as were also the other motions made by the Earl of Liverpool, for thanking the officers, and acknowledging the services of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The thanks to be communicated to the Earl of Wellington by the Lord Chancellor.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

Lord Holland presented a Petition from the Protestant Dissenting Clergymen of London and Westminster, praying that restrictions might be taken off from modes of religious faith and forms of religious worship.

Earl Stanhope gave notice of his determined resolution to submit to Parliament a Bill founded exactly upon the statements uttered, and the prayer expressed in that Petition.—It was then ordered to lie on the table.

CHARGE OF FOMENTING A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Holland said, there was a report, that a Message had been sent by the President of the United States to Congress, announcing the detection of a conspiracy, to separate the United States, fomented by an Agent of the British Government, accompanied by documents, shewing that the person referred to, was accredited by the Noble Lords. He did not rise to make any remarks on this extraordinary circumstance, but he was inclined to believe, trust, and hope, there was no foundation for it. If it was merely an invention, the Noble Lord in office would give a direct disavowal of the report, therefore he had risen to ask whether a Noble Lord was prepared to deny the accusation.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he had not the least objection to give the Noble Lord a direct answer. On the motion with respect to to America, which the Noble Lord had heard, he could say, that it had not reached his Majesty's Government in any official way, and he had not the least difficulty in saying, that, *without the least reserve, he could disclaim, for himself and any person connected with his Majesty's Government, any act that could have the effect of separating any one part of the American Government.* But he was desirous of being understood, with regard to the employment of an individual, that *if any attempt had been made of the description which the Noble Lord had distinguished, it had been made without any authority from his Majesty's Government, who had no knowledge of the fact that any such individual had been so employed. If it had been done, it had been by the desire of an Officer in his Majesty's Dominions in America, with a view to regulate his conduct in providing for the security of that part of his Majesty's dominions.* He wished to be understood, that, in the situation that individual was placed, he could not do his duty without an endeavour to obtain information of any meditated hostility. As for any intention on the part of Government to authorise any individual to separate, by any means, the United States, he begged to disclaim it.

Lord Holland.—"As I now understand the individual was not employed by his Majesty's Government, am I to understand that the Noble Lord was not aware of his being employed by Sir James Craig?"

Lord Liverpool.—"I mean to state, that Government never ordered Capt. Henry to be employed. Government never knew the fact of his having been employed till he returned to Quebec; and, with respect to his being employed by Sir James Craig, I firmly believe it was for information only."

GOLD COIN.

Earl Bathurst rose, for the second reading of this bill. His Lordship reviewed the state of the currency from the periods of 1694 and 1695, and contended, on a general view of the subject, that Bank-notes were not depreciated in value.

Lord King observed, that the Bill made paper money a legal tender. The Bill of last year made Bank-notes a tender out of Court. This Bill went the length of protecting payments in Court. He considered the Bill indicative of fraud and folly.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Friday.

HENRY'S MISSION.

Lord Holland announced his intention of calling for papers respecting the Message of the American President, and unless the papers should prove satisfactory, he should bring the subject before the House. If the documents that had appeared were correct, it would seem that the Noble Lord had approved the conduct of Mr. Henry; it was necessary, for the honour of the country, that the documents should receive a complete contradiction, and that Parliament should pronounce upon the subject. Unless the Noble Earl should himself bring the subject before the House, he (Lord Holland) would make a motion on the subject.—Adjourned.

No business of importance in the Lords on Wednesday or Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESSES.

General Gascoyne said, that he was instructed by his constituents to present to the House a Petition, signed by 6560 most respectabe individuals of the Town of Liverpool, who, *in the space of only four days*, had stepped forward to affix their signatures, for the purpose of praying the repeal of the Orders in Council as the cause of the commercial distress which affects not that place merely, but the country in general.

The Petition was then brought up and read.—It asserted that nearly 16,000 poor had been relieved by public subscription in one week, and that in the whole about *one sixth part of the population of Liverpool had obtained charitable donations, rendered necessary by the unparalleled distresses of the times. Numbers of once industrious mechanics could obtain no employment, and were reduced to the hard necessity of begging in the streets.* It was as impious as it was unjust to attribute any of these evils to the visitations of Providence. After reprobating the system of Licences, they prayed that the Orders in Council might be withdrawn, since their effect had been found to be, to diminish the revenue of Great Britain, to ruin her merchants, and to encourage neutrals to depend upon their own resources for manufactures, they had before derived from this country.

The Petition was laid upon the Table.

Mr. Brougham presented a Petition from certain persons in Liverpool, praying for an inquiry with respect to the possibility of relieving the Public Distress, by the abolition of Sinecure Places.—The Petition was laid upon the Table.

THANKS TO THE EARL OF WELLINGTON.

Mr. Perceval observed, that he should have occasion to detain the House a very short time in submitting a motion similar to several others which preceded it, and with respect to which, he anticipated but one unanimous feeling. Whatever difference of opinion might prevail as to the policy of particular modes of warfare, he apprehended that there could be but one disposition in readily embracing an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect and gratitude to those who had nobly distinguished themselves in arms. The present was an occasion when they had to contemplate not less the abilities of the Commander than the gallantry of the troops. The Noble Lord, at the head of the army in Portugal, had, soon after the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, turned his attention to the fortress of Badajoz, and with that skill and rapidity of arrangement, for which he was so much distinguished, immediately proceeded to its attack. With such celerity and effect were his dispositions made, that it was highly probable the enemy in the South was quite unapprised of his intention at the time when he arrived before the city. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman went into a partial detail of the operations as described in Lord Wellington's dispatches, and observed, that however high was the admiration justly entertained of the spirit and courage of our own troops, and the intrepid officers who led them, it was due in justice to say, that the resistance of the enemy was most brave, vigorous, and determined. Our loss had undoubtedly been severe; but it would be recollected, that Lord Wellington was pressed for time, and that if he had protracted the siege till the breaches were more practicable, Marshal Soult might have invested Ciudad Rodrigo, and a greater ultimate loss in consequence have been incurred. The names of the officers who had distinguished themselves were so numerous, and the instances so many, that it was impossible to select one or two individuals without doing injustice to all the rest. With respect to the general importance of the enterprise, he could not but think it calculated to have a considerable influence on the affairs in the South of Spain, and that the entrance of General Ballasteros into Seville might be fairly attributed to it. He concluded with moving the Thanks of the House to Lieut.-General the Earl of Wellington, for the great skill and ability he had displayed in the capture of Badajoz, &c.

Sir J. Yorke was of opinion that Lord Wellington's services had not been sufficiently requited, and recommended that he should be presented with a Marshal's Staff.

General Matthew said, that for the first time in his life, and probably for the last, he entirely agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer *(a laugh.)* He too was of opinion that enough had not been done in acknowledgment of Lord Wellington's merits, to which no encomium he had it in his power to bestow could render adequate justice.—*(Hear, hear!)*—There was scarcely any part of the world in which he had not acquired distinction—the high and proud distinction of a consummate General—of a General who had never sustained a single defeat—*(Hear, hear;)*—He had heard of comparison, and of references to the Duke of Marlborough, and the other names which grace the military annals of the country; for his own part, he not only did not esteem him second to any, but believed that he had surpassed them all *(hear!)*—Never indeed did victorious commander lead into the field a more complete or gallant army, an army which through the person of their General, more richly deserved to be magnificently rewarded.—Lord Wellington was distinguished at the same time as the friend and father of his soldiers, all of whom would readily sacrifice their existence for his sake. He had known his Lordship for twenty years, and thought he deserved as much as ever the immortal Nelson. Even when for a short time he held a political office, he acquired the respect and esteem of his opponents, by the frankness of his manners, and the honesty of his heart. He had not, when he laid down that office to resume his military duties, acted as another Secretary had done, whose whole life had been a scene of political servility, secured to himself a pension of 1,500*l.* per annum, or procured the abolition of an office for the purpose of afterwards establishing himself in it.—*(Cries of order, order!)*

The Vote of Thanks was put and carried unanimously.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the Thanks of the House to General Beresford and the other Generals of Lord Wellington's army. Also unanimously carried.—He then moved the Thanks of the House to the Officers of Engineers and the Officers of Artillery, British and Portuguese, for the professional ability displayed by them.

The Thanks were carried unanimously.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved the Thanks of the House to the Officers of the British and Portuguese Forces, which were also unanimously carried. In rising to move the Thanks of the House to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army under Lord Wellington, *for the zeal, bravery* and *humanity*, displayed by them, he could not help taking notice of one circumstance which had taken place, as well at the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, as on the late occasion, and that was the small number of killed and wounded of the enemy, and the great number of prisoners. He confessed, it did appear to him a distinguished circumstance, in proof of the *humanity*, as well as *bravery* of our army, that after so bloody and obstinate a resistance, so small a number of the enemy should be killed, while upwards of 4000 prisoners were taken.—*(Hear, hear!)*—The Thanks were carried unanimously.

Mr. W. W. Wynne suggested the propriety of inserting the word "*humanity.*"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acceded to the suggestion, and the motion, thanking the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, for their zeal, bravery, and *humanity*, was then carried.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Stanley moved, that the House would take into consideration the Petitions against the Orders in Council, and resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House for that purpose.

Mr. Rose denied that we should derive any advantage in trade from a repeal of the Orders in Council. We should, on the contrary, he was convinced, injure the manufactures of this country, by enabling France to receive the raw material. The moment the blockade was removed, the ports of all the world would be open to her. In the present circumstances she could manufacture only for her home consumption, but, by removing the blockade, America would become her carriers to all parts of the world, and she would be able to get whatever she wanted. Was this a time then to rescind these Orders, when instead of twelve millions, the usual amount of former years, our trade on the Continent was now above 18 millions. In 1808, when our trade was open to America, there was a falling off of five millions. Our trade to other places of America had increased in proportion. The West India interests would be considerably injured by a repeal of the Orders, as America would then become carriers for the Brazils, the Island of Cuba, and the other islands not subject to us, which would be enabled to undersell our's, as the Slave Trade still subsisted there, which we in our islands had abolished. Every hogshead of their produce would then come to Europe, while East India goods would be brought in the same way.—The License Trade had been carried on with success, for, notwithstanding it had been stated as productive of ruin, the Exchange had risen in our favour 15½ per cent. since April, last year. At Paris it had increased to 12 per cent and at Amsterdam to 9½. Seeing, therefore, we still traded to advantage, ought we to incur so serious a risk merely for the trade of America, without certainty even of having that.—*(Hear, hear!)*—He should, however, not object to going into an inquiry.

The question was carried without a division.

AMERICA.

Mr. Whitbread stated, that he had read in the newspapers, a copy of a correspondence which passed between Sir James Craig and a

Mr. Henry, wherein Sir James Craig had expressed a wish to produce a disunion among the American Provinces. He wished to know whether Sir James Craig had any authority from Ministers to encourage the accomplishment of that object?

Lord Castlereagh could declare in the most positive terms, that the British Government never had any intention of destroying the Union of the American States.

Mr. Ponsonby expressed a wish to know whether the Noble Secretary of State could inform him whether a letter, signed "Herman W. Ryland," addressed to "John Henry, Esq." was genuine, and how far the contents of it were justified by the instructions of the British Government to Sir James Craig?

Lord Castlereagh said, he had certainly seen a copy of the letter alluded to, in a newspaper, and that was all the information he had upon the subject.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

BANK TOKENS, AND SHAM BANK NOTES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the penalties imposed last year on the imitating and counterfeiting of Tokens issued by the Bank. He proposed, also, that provision should be made in the Bill for repressing an abuse which must have come within the observation of many Gentlemen—he meant the engraving of pieces of paper which had all the semblance of Bank Notes, and which were calculated to catch the eye of the unwary. He had seen a parcel of these papers, which at a little distance, and when not narrowly inspected, had the appearance of bank notes for one, five, or twenty pounds, which escaped the charge of forgery by having the word *pins* instead of pounds, but which from their texture and appearances might escape detection, and pass with the unwary, as had actually happened in a variety of instances. The present penalty for fraudulently putting off such papers was only six months imprisonment. He proposed that the Bill should increase it to 12 months imprisonment for the first offence, and that the offender should find security for his good behaviour for two years. For the second offence, he had to propose transportation for 7 years. For the more effectual prevention of counterfeiting of Bank Tokens, he proposed, that the offence should be made a transportable felony for 14 years. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill, "to prohibit the employment of instruments for engraving a white letter on a black ground, and for imposing additional penalties on the counterfeiting of Bank Tokens. Leave granted.—Adjourned.

No business of importance in the House on Thursday.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

BARRACK ESTIMATES.

Mr. Freemantle urged his former objections to the voting the sum of 90,000l. for the erection of Barracks in Liverpool, Bristol, and Marybone Park.

Sir Francis Burdett did not object to the measure as an increase of expence, so much as a violation of the rights and liberties of the subject. The constitutional question was of more importance than any consideration of economy. They had now openly and boldly avowed that which at first he had suspected and stated to the House,—to make use of the Army, supported and paid by the People, to subjugate the People—*(Loud cries of hear, hear! from both sides of the House.)* Gentlemen might say Hear, hear! but what he would ask was, What was meant by the soldiers being liable to interruption in their way to their houses, which had been used as an argument in favour of those Barracks?—*(Hear, hear!)*—Was it not, he asked, so intended, to secure the soldier from interruption on the part of the people, burdened as they were with taxes, and labouring under every distress from the want of trade, and the scarcity or high price of provisions? He would not say this was not the time. All times were improper for such a measure. They talked of the military Government of Bonaparte; but what should we say, if obliged to call in the aid of the military to silence the complaints of the people.—*(Loud clamours.)*—The Government of the Ministers was now at an end—*(Loud cries of hear, hear!)*—Are the military not called in, and do they not commit murders against the people. The Government imbrues its hands in the blood of people.—*(Loud clamours.)*

General Manners could not hear such slurs thrown upon the Army. It was language unfit for that House.

Sir Francis Burdett. Whether it was a slur or not on the Army, was it not true that many had been inconsiderately murdered?

General Manners. Let the words be taken down.

Sir Francis Burdett had no objected to have the words taken down, but, if the Hon. Gentleman could not shew that he was out of order, he would have his words taken down. He would maintain that they had no right to call out the soldiers as they did. The great Queen Elizabeth, when asked where her guards were, pointed to the people as her best security against every enemy. The present Ministers were too great to have any reliance on the people, and they might advise the Prince to have recourse to the army, and be destroyed, as other Princes had been before him. The Riot Act did not authorize the interference of soldiers. He protested against the continuance of this system.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that there might still be in the Honorable Baronet's mind some little remains of the awkward impression from his refusing all law and a trial by jury. Did he think he could obtain credit with the Country by this means. If any thing could destroy our liberty, it was allowing those things to get abroad. He trusted the people would consider it, however, as *nonsense*, and *mere declamation*.

A division took place on the original question for the Grant.—Ayes, 134—Noes, 112. —Majority—22.—Adjourned.

Oriental Star, June 20.

SUPREME COURT.

On Saturday, *Bindabund Dobkee* and *Rammohun Dobkee*, were brought to the bar for the Murder of Rajoo Dobhee. *Bindabund* was found Guilty of Manslaughter, and *Rammohun* acquitted.

The Grand Jury, having found all the Bills before them, were permitted to adjourn till Wednesday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

This day, the following prisoners were brought up for trial, charged with piracy, viz. *Chabit*, alias *Matt*, *Allung*, *Itab* and *Aletjee*, Malays; but as it appeared that there was an error in the indictment, the Jury, under the direction of the Bench, accordingly delivered a verdict of—*acquittal*.

The following prisoners were then arraigned for a similar offence, viz. *Mahomet* and *Manguma*, Malays. After the whole of the witnesses were examined, the Chief Justice delivered a short and impressive charge to the Jury, who, without retiring from the Court, returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

Joseph Moore, *William Hunt*, *George Knox* and *James Turner*, were this day brought to the bar, charged with the murder of a ticka-bearer, named Keenoodoss, on the 16th day of April last, by beating and kicking him with their hands and feet, on the head, breast, back and belly, and throwing him down, with great violence, of which he languished till the following morning.

The particulars of the case were related with considerable minuteness by the first witness, Oochub Doss, ticka-bearer, who deposed as follows:—Knew Keenoodoss, who was also a ticka-bearer, used to work together; he died about two months ago; he died on a Thursday about the beginning of the month of Choyt. Witness and three other ticka-bearers, (of whom the deceased was one) were proceeding from the Loll Bazar, with an empty palankeen, to seek employment at the Old Fort ghaut. On their way thither, opposite to *Mr. Hunt's* the jeweller, one of the prisoners at the bar, *Hunt*, met them and asked if the palankeen was for hire?—Keenoodoss, the deceased, said it was: on which the prisoner gave a rupee, and got into the palankeen, and proceeded in it to a garden, belonging to the prisoner *Moore*, near to Balleah Ghaut, and about as far from the Bytaconnah road, as from the Court house to Fort William.

The prisoner *Hunt*, having changed his clothes, returned to *Moore's* house, which is behind the writers' buildings. The prisoner engaged the palankeen about 8 o'clock in the morning, and about 10, he returned to *Moore's*.

Immediately after this, *Moore* gave witness 8 annas in pice, and desired him to fetch two more bearers, as he was going to the garden; which witness did, and *Moore's* palankeen was brought out, and witness's put into the godown. *Moore* then got into his own palankeen, and was conveyed by his order to a new house belonging to him, near Mrs. Johnson's. After a short stay, he then returned to the tavern.

In removing some furniture from the tavern to the new house, the coolies so employed had left a table lying at the door; which *Moore* desired the bearers to carry to the new house, which was accordingly done.

Moore soon after went to tiffin; and after that witness and the other bearers carried him to the garden, whence he returned to the tavern about 6 in the evening; and having changed his clothes, was proceeding to the new house again; when Keenoodoss, the deceased, asked whether he should bring the palankeen, to which *Moore* answered he did not want it; Keenoodoss then said, we have been out four different times, give us leave to go and eat our victuals; to which request *Moore* said you may go bye and bye, and saying this proceeded on to the new house.

Witness and the other bearers remained at the tavern, they had eaten in the morning early, but nothing all day. *Moore* soon after returned and went to dinner; the two prisoners *Hunt* and *Knox* were with *Moore*; about eight in the evening, the witness and other bearers went into the compound and sat down beside the palankeen; the deceased, Keenoodoss, went and stood by a small verandah, which is in the house. *Moore* asked, who is that? Keenoodoss replied, it is the bearer, sir; *Moore* said, come here, and Keenoodoss went to the door, on which *Moore* struck him with his fist; he struck him three or four times with great force on the breast; Keenoodoss cried out and asked why he was striking him unjustly. *Moore* said, get the palankeen ready another gentleman will go to the gardens; Keenoodoss upon this told the witness and bearers to take up the palankeen as another gentleman was to go in it. The prisoner *Knox* then came up and gave the witness a slap with his hand, and told him to get the palankeen ready; on which witness ran to the palankeen, and *Knox* got in; on which four of the bearers took up the palankeen; Keenoodoss was not one of the four, he was behind; the palankeen was carried out of the compound into the street, when the two bearers who were carrying the palankeen behind, desired Keenoodoss, who was following, to call to the other bearer named Kissendoss, who had gone for a drink of water to Mr. McLeod's house, which witness described as near to Mr. Palmer's office. Keenoodoss accordingly called to Kissendoss: Come, the gentleman is come out. On this *Moore* and *Hunt* fell abeating Keenoodoss; and *Knox* who was in the palankeen, got out and joined them; on which witness and the other bearers who were carrying the palankeen, put it down and ran away.—Witness did not go far, and could see Keenoodoss lying on the ground, and *Moore*, *Hunt* and *Knox*, beating him. *Knox*, who had got out of the palankeen, as stated above, gave Keenoodoss two blows with a stick, whilst he was lying on the ground; the stick might be as thick as a person's two fingers; witness seeing this ran up to *Knox*, and said what are you doing sir? You three, alluding to *Moore* and *Knox*, are beating a man and killing him. On which *Knox* seized hold of witness by the throat, and threw him down, and gave him two blows with his fist. *Knox* then went back and joined *Moore* and *Hunt*, who then took Keenoodoss up and carried him into the compound, and immediately shut the gate.—Witness on this ran towards the tannah to give notice of what had happened. The tannadar told witness, that as the complaint was against gentlemen, to go to the townguard; which he did, and was desired by the serjeant to return and see if the bearer was dead or alive. Witness did so, and inquired from the outside of the gate of the tavern, and was answered that there was no hope of his living. Previous to Keenoodoss being carried into the tavern, witness heard him call our repeatedly I am killed!—I am killed! The serjeant soon after proceeded to the tavern, accompanied by a guard of sepoys, by whom witness and the other bearers were conveyed to the tannah, where they remained till 8 o'clock next morning, when they were carried before the coroner's inquest.

Keenoodoss was in perfect health the day of his death; might be 31 or 35 years of age, and was a stout active man.

Witness stated that he did not see the prisoner *Turner* at all, the day of the murder.

Question put to the witness by *Moore*,

Did I strike you in the compound?

Answer by the witness,—No.

Second question. Did not I tell you to take up the palankeen and to carry *Mr. Knox* to the garden, and you refused?

Answer by the witness. No such conversation took place. Witness cannot say if the deceased refused to go.

The second witness was Kissendoss, one of the ticka bearrers, who deposed to his knowledge of the deceased, Keenoodoss; recollects the day of his death, which happened about two months ago, and remembers seeing three white men beating his comrades; but does not know which of the bearers in particular, nor should he know the white men if he were to see them again.

Witness saw the dead body of the deceased, the day after his death, at the police office. The deceased was a young man.

Konadoss, the next witness, one of the ticka bearers, confirmed the evidence of the preceding witness; when.

Doctor John Shoolbred was sworn and examined, who deposed as follows:—Is a Surgeon in the Company's service, and attached to the native hospital. Recollects a bearer being carried thither on the night of the 16th of April about 11 o'clock, and being called out of bed to see him. Understood he was a bearer. Did not see any of the prisoners till next morning. The bearer was in a state of complete insensibility. The only mark of violence which witness discovered, was a cut in the inside of the underlip, which appeared to have been occasioned by the lip being forced against the teeth.—Witness ordered some stimulating medicine to be given; but the deceased was incapable of swallowing.—His head was then shaved and blistered. On witness going to the hospital next morning, found the deceased had expired about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Witness then desired his assistant to divide the scalp, and saw through the skull that it might be ready for the inspection of the coroner's jury. About 10 or 11 o'clock, the jury assembled. The vessels of the brain were much more turgid than in its natural state, and part of it was extravasated; neither the skull nor scalp were at all injured. On the back and shoulders of the deceased, there were marks which appeared to have been inflicted with a rattan; but whether recently or not, witness cannot say.

The cause of his death was injury of the head. Apoplexy would have produced the same appearance in the brain, without any blow. The injury of the head might have been produced by blows or kicks, and is of opinion that the deceased died of external violence of the head.

Supposes it possible, that during the scuffle, he might have received a blow or a fall, whereby his death might have been caused.

The next witness was Permandoss, sirdar bearer, in the service of Mr. Robertson.

Knows the prisoners *Moore* and *Knox*. About 8 in the evening, about two months ago, witness, who was sitting at Mr. Hall's door, heard a great clamour opposite Moore's; and on going to see what was the matter, observed a palankeen on the ground, and two gentlemen beating a bearer; here the witness pointed out the prisoners, Moore and Knox; they were beating him with their fists and kicking him, and he was calling out *duway sahib*, and was rolling about on the ground. He received a great many kicks and blows. A tall fat gentleman, then came to the spot from the direction of Moore's door, but whether from within or not cannot say; and gave the bearer four or five kicks, and took hold of him by the neck and shoulders, whilst Knox took him by the heels. They then lifted him up and conveyed him into *Moore's* compound, when the gate was immediately shut, and witness saw nothing farther.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the evidence closed between 5 and 6 o'clock; when Sir William Burroughs summed up the whole with great feeling. The jury soon after returned their verdict, finding *Moore* and *Knox*, guilty of *Manslaughter*, and acquitting *Hunt* and *Turner*.

[*Post.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

Chabat alias *Matt*, and *Allung*, were this day tried for Piracy. They were both found "*guilty.*"

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

Andrew Masburg was this day put to the bar for stabbing Anna De Rozario, with an intent to murder, at the Bazar of Chittagong, on the 19th of April last. The woman was taken by him in keeping at Dum Dum, and when a detachment of Artillery were ordered to Chittagong, Anna accompanied him there, and was obliged to leave him, after having lived with him about two months, on account of ill treatment. At the time of this accident, she was living with another European. The prisoner inflicted three wounds, one on the back of the neck, another on the right ribs, and the third on the left side, under the ribs. The prisoner's defence went chiefly in mitigation of punishment.—The Jury returned a verdict of—"*Guilty.*"

William Soubise was next put to the bar, for an attempt to set fire to a tiled House, in which he had lately lived.—Verdict— "*Guilty.*"

FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

JUNE 3, 1812.

On Monday morning about a quarter before ten o'clock, four of the prisoners who had been sentenced to death, and who were not included in the recommendation to mercy made by the Jury, on the trial during last Sessions, for the robbery in the house of Ram Bhandary at Mahim, were executed pursuant to their sentence, on the Esplanade; a concourse of seven or eight thousand persons attended this dreadful spectacle: the prisoners, from the moment the first preparations were made in the prison, to carry into effect the awful punishment they were about to undergo, till they were led to the place of execution, and paid the just forfeit for their crimes, appeared to be in that state of perfect apathy, which ignorance and depravity have so often before produced on the minds of men under similar circumstances:—one of them had taken particular pains to dress himself in clean clothes, and had used various ablutions in the morning; another, as the executioner was tying the halter around his neck, requested that he might have some tobacco, which he took with the greatest composure, and seemed perfectly indifferent to his fate.

We have not been able to learn, that any of these prisoner's made confessions of their guilt, but one of them Babajee Chawaine did not deny that he was present at the robbery. Fortunately the case was so completely proved against the whole gang, that their silence on the occasion can only be attributed to that obstinacy of character which appeared in remarkable features during their trial; and cannot add in the smallest degree either to the satisfaction or regret of those who were called on by their duty to their country to pronounce the verdict of guilty.

During the evening of Monday, the Monsoon made its first appearance, accompanied by a violent storm with thunder and very vivid lightning, much rain fell in the night, and yesterday evening also. We have not heard, that the storm has produced the slightest mischief, though for about two hours it burst its whole fury immediately over the centre of the Island.